File No. 72 of 1906

Serial Nos. 1 & 2

190 6-7

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(Prisons)

Part A: Manuscript
for May 1908

Serial Nos. 1 & 2

Subject :— Retrenchment in the Jail Dept of the S

Table of contents

1 From the Secy to Retrenchment Committee, memo dt 14-3-07
Forwards a memorandum on the possibilities of retrenchment in the Jail Department

2 To the D.G of Prisons and the comptroller No J 3295-6&2-5-08
Passes orders on the above

GPB—5,000—20-1-06.

G.R.S. [illegible]. 1906.07

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(Private)

NOTES.

File No. 72

FILE HEADING.

Retrenchment in the Jail Department
the State

From

The Secretary to the Retrenchment Committee

No. 14 Dated 14/8/07 Received 14/8/07

Diary No. —	Enclos. —	Spare Copies. —	Serial No. 1

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

Forwards a memorandum on the possibility of retrenchment in the Jail Department —

NOTES AND ORDERS.

Notes—First sh

MGCPB —30,000—17-2-05.

Serial No.

Just

1 Please put up early a draft-order accepting the views of the Committee (which should be set-out in the order — the financial effect should also be stated

K.S Chandrasekharan 14.3.07

Favour Hd/S

Draft-put

16/3/07 18/3/07

2. I have put up a draft-order

~~Before issuing the order~~

~~it may be necessary to~~

~~the effect of the~~

~~order is forwarded to~~

~~the Committee. Perhaps~~

the Comptroller should be consulted in regard to the suggestions of the Committee as the receipts under

NOTE—Contn. sheet

GPB—50,000—23 10-05

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—50 000—17-3-07

General and Revenue Secretariat.

File No. 72 of 1906.

Serial No.

Jail manufacture before final orders are passed

Secy) 21/8/07

Not necessary to consult the Lt Gov at this stage. The report of the Dy Commr may be awaited.

The draft order is circulated to Council —

K S Chandrasekhara Aiyar 26.3.07

25/3/07

12 G 8 26.3.07

May be approved —

K P Puttanna Chetty 27/3/07

1 I think that Major Drake Brockman who is practically the Lukka Dy Commr may be also consulted.

2 The Committee have suggested the erection of the Lukka Dy Commr may possibly be considered too low a point. The Supdt of the Bangalore Central Jail think it also the Jail further of Mysore would need be an officer of considerable official & worldly experience

Concurred

GPB—40,000—12 5-06

Serial No.

Combined with administrative ability sufficient to manage Convicts & the Jail manufactory - [The Central Jail is a veritable pandemonium!] would the necessary qualifications be found in an Officer of the rank proposed? Let the file be sent to the Dewan

D. Ananda Rao 7/4/07

I forwarded unofficially to Major H.S. Drake-Brockman Inspr. Genl. of Police, Mysore, for favour of remarks on the proposal for retrenchment now before Government.

7-4-07 Secy. to Govt.

R.O. No. 5 Encl. 1 file.
D. 8-4 April 1907.

This matter has been more or less sprung upon me, and in order to give my candid opinion fully and freely I should have liked a little time to have been able to go into minute details carefully, with regard to the points raised by the Retrenchment Committee, there are however one or two points of importance with which I can deal off hand and I will note upon them seriatim:-

GPB—50,000—23-10-05

Serial No.

(2)

No 8. Under this head, in re reduction of the pay of the Supdt of the Central Prison, I fully concur with the remarks made by Councillor No 1, and would suggest the maximum being retained at Rs800 p.m. As far as I have been able to see hitherto, it would be advizable to make the appointment of Supdt-, Central Prison, Bangalore, one for a duly qualified experienced medical officer permanently, and in order to attract and RETAIN the services of such a man, a really sufficient salary must be attached to the appointment, as I would point out, and in this I entirely ~~disagree~~ with the offg Insp.-Gen, that in the interests of the prison and the department, it is essential that a whole time officer be appointed who is unfettered with any other duties and can give his WHOLE and undivided attention and time to this important duty, and deprecate on other grounds the collateral charges of Lunatic and Leper Asylums, plus Medical Stores, which in the event of sickness or incapacitation of the Jail Supdt, would necessitate immediate appointment of another official, perhaps totally unacquainted with the work, and dislocation of the work of the Medical Dept: in many little ways, which is most undesirable. Moreover I may add that, there is plenty of room for development of jail industries, which up till now have not received the attention they deserve, and from my experience of jails in British territory and native states in other parts of India can, in this case, be largely improved, it is with that end in view that I have recently addressed a circular to Supdts: asking them to look into this matter and as regards Bangalore, I think we can materially improve the present state of affairs by appointing a special officer in charge of the prison factories, as at present they are not developed to the

NOTE—Contn. sheet

GPB—50,000—23-10-05

fullest extent, and I feel sure that I can by degrees and as time admits of going into this question, with the co-operation of the Supdt considerably improve this important branch of jail administration . I feel sure that if the jail industries are properly developed , as they should be in a prison of this size, that sufficient scope for the ingenuity and energy of a whole-time Supdt will be found , and do not advise saddling him with collateral and entirely extraneous duties, which MUST, by taking up much of his time which should be centred in his prison administration, tend to prejudicially affect the latter.

7. This is an important question , it is of course an absurdity not to charge for convict labour when employed on extra-mural work, the cost of such labour should be valued at (at least) annas two per diem, if unskilled, plus the cost of custody charges and the total credited to the jail dept as JAIL earnings, no matter for what department employed, it may be, if Govt so decide, be credited as a book transaction, but I dont advize such procedure, the amounts as earned, as is done elsewhere, should be duly paid into the jail and the amounts duly in turn credited into the Treasury as factory receipts, these remarks of course do not apply to labour utilized INSIDE the jail, which if shown at all of course can be shown as a book transaction , but due credit for it should certainly be made in some way so that the Jail dept gets the credit for it . It should be a fundamental axiom, that every jail should as far as possible be self-supporting, and as far as possible jail labour be utilized in toto as far as for the up-keep of the prison, in every way, even in such matters as annual repairs, and, where possible, in conjunction with the [illegible] for actual building operations , this is done elsewhere with excellent results , as I have myself actually

erected a totally new prison with convict labour unaided by outside influence even to the iron & woodwork necessary, at an immense saving of cost to Govt, this however can only be attempted with a condition of rigid disciplined and satisfactory development of jail industries . While on this question I would like to enter my emphatic protest as Insp-Gen of Prisons, against, as far as possible employing large gangs of convicts upon extra-mural labour, it is a custom which is not encouraged elsewhere , except in native states, under the misapprehension that it results in much saving to the state, this I can from very practical experience state is in most instances not the case, on the contrary, it adds considerably to the cost of guarding as all such gangs must be sent out especially well provided for in these cases, but allows of slackness in many ways often ending in escapes, as well as an avenue for introduction of contraband materials within jail precincts, and many other abuses into which I need hardly enter here, but which nevertheless do exist, quite apart from the fact that owing to separation from jail influences and discipline for the time being , not half as much task is exacted from the convicts as would otherwise be the case were they employed INTRA-MURALLY, and if the jail industries were properly developed WITHIN the jail itself I am of opinion that ample, and at the same time ,MORE lucrative employment could be found for the convicts within the jail precincts than is without at present .

2. Under this section it is difficult to quite follow the meaning of the remarks made by the offg I.G. of Prisons lament the occurrence of "increased zeal for their work" which would take place amongst jail officials , were the rule he proposes made, which personally I cannot quite

reason for, unless he suggests the exclusion in such rule o actual factory earnings, as the term "jail department" as in this case is a little vague.

CONCLUSION. I note that the late Offg I-G. of Prisons ha put it on record as his opinion, with which the Committee see agree, that the present establishments of warders sh should be left as they are at present, as this has been so cided I do not propose to differ, but as I have had the ta of reorganizing prisons in native states, in one case by th order of the Govt of India, it has been my experience that the chief antagonistic factor to good administration has bee in most cases, the presence of a much too numerous establish entertained for guarding the prisons and the convicts there and it has always been my first aim to reduce this, such es tablishments if out of all proportion to the number of conv in my opinion tend to defeat their real object, and I have ariably found that on reduction, (where of course proved to b excessive) the discipline and internal administration of the Jail has enormously improved. Now on looking at the establish- ment entertained at the Mysore Prison I feel sure that there is plenty of room for reduction, but I would suggest that any such reductions be left till the question of extra-mural la- bour for convicts, has been limited to the smallest possible extent compatible with urgent public needs, when this has be settled I feel sure that we shall be able to reduce guardin establishments to actual needs with every advantage to the prison concerned as well as to the State, as there are man industries which could be taken up with advantage in our pri sons, both as regards suitable occupation for convicts, as well as ensuring a handsome & profitable return to the State

H. E. Drake Brockman
IMS., &c.,
Major I.M.S.

5/4/07

I.G. of Prisons in Mysore

R. S. 12]
General and Revenue Secretariat.

Pris: of Jail File No. 72 of 1906-7

Serial No.

Received to the Councillor.
The views of Mr Drake Brockman making differ from those of Dr Sahyinta Rao in certain respects, and it is a question whether the matter should not be referred to the Retrenchment Committee. Dr D-B. has not for instance given details as regards the savings to be effected under guarding establishments; & there are other points still have to be investigated before a decision can be arrived at.

K.S. Chandrasekharaiya 12-4-07

11

1344
15-4-07.

The pay of Jail Subots in other parts of India will have to be considered in this connection. The whole question will need further consideration in the light of the remarks made by Major Drake Brockman The file may as suggested by the Secretary be transferred to the Retrenchment Committee

K P Puttanna Chetty 15/4/07

P.70. 23/4/07.

3440 Bdg
20-4-07

FE—Contn. sheet

GPB—500C—15-07

Serial No.

12 Yes, with such further remarks & suggestions as the Dewan may be pleased to direct 23/4/07

D. Anandarao
Dewan)-

~~for~~ K. Subbarao
23/4/07

4044 24/4/07 13 The matter may be placed before the Committee again

V P. Madhava Rao.
23/4/1907

14 Do the Secy, Retrenchment Committee

K. S. Chandrasekhara Aiyar (-5-07)

15 Forwarded unofficially to the Inspector Genl. of Risans for favour of detailed suggestions about the feasibility of reduction in the rates of wages referred to in the concluding para of this M. O. noted in the margin, and the possibility of increasing the demand for Risan manufactures, and the possible ways of effecting retrenchment in the cost of the Risan department. A reply speedily is requested —

N. Ramaswami Iyengar
Secretary to the Retrenchment Committee.
29.5.07

GPB—50/6C—25-2-07

Serial No. 66

Re. C. No. 6 Enc. 1 file
D. 5/6/07.

Regarding the feasibility of any reduction in the actual warder guard of the Mysore Jails I must again refer the Chairman to my remarks (including para) where I have distinctly stated that this matter cannot be interfered with till the question of what proportion of the jail population is to be set apart for extra mural labour, I am unable off hand to give details but will be able to do so shortly as I intend at my next visit to Mysore to go thoroughly into this subject & after careful consideration of all details in connection therewith, will make my recommendations to Govt

As regards development of jail industries, it is a branch that I have had great experience of, & is quite impossible to attempt in any remunerative scale without the services of a thoroughly capable, competent officer well versed in all details of this subject, the result of large & personal experience of such work, with decided business instincts & originality. If it is ever contemplated by Govt to seriously take this matter up, the services of such a man should be got, as such I am

GPB—10,000—18-1-07

File No — of 19

Sent to

Sure does not at present exist in the Jail Dept of the state. Its a much-felt want in the B.C.J. here, & will assured have to be supplied, if we are ever to make a really remunerative business of our jail industries here.

H.E. Drake Brockman
Major Insp
Dy Sr of Prisons

Sent 5/10/07

5/11/07

1 2

The points for reconsideration are

1) determination of the pay of the Supdt. Bangalore Central Jail in consideration of the responsible nature of the work devolving on him and of the salaries of corresponding officers in British India -

2). feasibility of reductions in the strength of the Warder establishment -

, is connection the ouchanling of the Jail Manufacture department has also to be considered -

1). Major Drake Brockman is Insp. of

Serial No.

opinion that there shd be a whole time offr for the Superintendence of the Bangalore C. J. and that his maximum Salary shd not be less than Rs 800 -

2 The Madras Pay of a Supdt of a 1st Class Central Jail is 700-50-950., & 2nd " " 550-50-700. ie

2 The post is held by Medical officers - Similarly in Bombay -

2 The reasons why the Committee recommend that the pay of the Supdt in Mysore be fixed at 400-40-600 are contained in ~~the~~ their note.

3 The Bangalore Jail may be said to correspond to a 2nd Class C.J in Bombay which is intended to accomodate less than 1000 prisoners, ~~and~~ As regards the 1st Committee's remark (Vide Note Q 1-4-7) that the C.J is also the Jail for the Coorg Station, attention is respectfully invited to para 134 of the Genl Admve Report for 05/06; wherein short and long term prisoners (ie sentenced to more than one months duration) of the Coorg Station are now being sent to the Vellore Jail. In these circumstances it is a point for consideration whether the maximum pay of Supt-

to sheet

GPB—50,000—25.2.07

Serial No.

as originally proposed is not sufficient ~~for~~ to secure a competent official ~~who~~ in charge of the Bangalore Central Jail with no additional duty - The Supdt has free quarters as in ~~other~~ British India. 2½). Proposal from major Brockman will have ~~to~~ be awaited for the construction of the jail farm and the overhauling of the manufacturing department -.

If there is ~~to~~ a change in the incumbency of the Inspector Genl offices it may be perhaps desirable to take ~~his opinion after~~ definite action till the Opinion of the officer who has finally to work out the suggestions ~~has obtained~~ (in reference to manufacturing appl-) be obtained -

1 Submitted to 2nd Councillor - HS
B Secretariat for orders. 4/6/17

2 ~~&~~ on a careful reconsideration I see no grounds to alter my former opinion and I still adhere to it A pay of Rs 400 seems

Serial No.

to Rs 600 ought to be quite sufficient for the whole time charge of a Central jail Rs 600 is the pay of a 1st class Civil Surgeon and the maximum pay of a Senior Asstt Comml It must also be remembered that the pay fixed in British India is for Europeans, generally IMS Officers An energetic Asstt Commissioner on Rs 300 or Rs 400 ought to be able to manage the jail much better than a poor medical officer —

W. H. Cunningham
2/7/07

8/2/07

Major D Brackenbury proposes for reducing jail grants may be Circulated

Subd to

NOTE—Contn. sheet

G. R. S. 12]
General and Revenue Secretariat.

File No. of 190

Serial No.

To Hon'ble Councillor

PS
B 58/6/)

"Major Drake-Brockman is promised
further Report may be awaited -
D.A.R.

PS
3/7/6/

GP B—50 000—17-3-07

CONFIDENTIAL.

D.O. No. 1001/18

Office of the Inspr. Genl. of Prisons in Mysore;

Dated Bangalore, 27th August 1907

From

Major H.E.Drake-Brockman I.M.S.,

Inspector General of Prisons in Mysore.

To

B.Srinivasiengar Esqr., B.A., B.L.,

Secretary to the Retrenchment Committee,

Bangalore.

Sir,

In continuation of my unofficial Notes dated 8th April and 5th June 1907 and in reply to your D.O. No.48 dated 26th instant I have the honor to intimate that I have inspected both the Jail in the Province and obtained from the Superintendents thereof all the particulars that I wanted regarding the employment of prisoners and warders.

2. After carefully considering the matter in all its details, I think that little reduction in the Jail Department at present is possible. At any rate, the matter may with advantage lie over till the return of Colonel Smyth the permanent Inspector General of Prisons which will be well within the current official year.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

H.E.Drake-Brockman

R.R.C.S.E., &c.,
Major I.M.S.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

Serial No.

Major Brockman in his letter No. 6001 of 27.8.07 intimates that he inspected both the jails in the Province and that after carefully considering the matter in all its details little reduction in the jail expt is possible. He however depots that the question may with advantage lie over till the return of Col Bayley.

Submitted for orders. —16—

B. Srinivasa Rao for 27/8/07.

The 2nd Commissioner is of opinion that these papers may be sent up to Govt with the recommendation that no reduction need be made in the no: of warders and that the cost of Uniform supplied free to jailors, & asstt jailors should be recovered from them as in Madras or Bombay and as from the Inspectors in the Police and other depts in Mysore.

Please see 1V file 22/06/07 below -

2 [illegible] Commissioner - As regards the pay of Supdt

GPB—50 000—17-3.07

Serial No.

Central Jail please see this record given
overdate 1/6/07.
31 Submitted for Committee A.P.
35 Papers B. Srinivasa Rao 4/9/7
J. Ananda Rao.

GPB—50,000—25-2-07

Serial No.

Note continued

56 I Pay of Supt, Bangalore Central Jail.

As will be seen from the above notes the Committee have reconsidered the matter and they adhere to the recommendations made in their memo dated 14th March 1907. The pay of ₹800 proposed by Major Brockman appears to be somewhat too liberal and it seems sufficient if it be fixed at ₹400-40-600 for a medical officer, or ₹300-40-500 in the case of others, with an allowance of ₹100 for medical charge, in the latter case, as at present.

2 2. Ward establishment.

In the circumstances mentioned by Major Brockman in his letter dated 27-8-07 no reduction in the Warder establishment is recommended.

56 3. Reduction in the cost of uniform to jail estt.

In addition to the proposed reduction in the contingent allotment in the office of the I.G. of Prisons by about ₹100, the Committee would recommend , for the following reasons, that the free supply of uniforms to jailors, Deputy and Asst jailors be discontinued, and the grant for the clothing of jail estt be reduced by about ₹1000 per annum.

(1) In Madras and Bombay jailors, Dy and Asst jailors are required to provide themselves, at their own expense, the uniform and the belt prescribed according to rules. (Vide Madras Jail Manual para 192. Bombay 964).

(2) The reason assigned for the grant of the concession in Mysore in the G.O.No.24723.J.1477 dated 21.6.95

GPB—50,000—25-2-07

Serial No

was that the jailor officers in Mysore were in receipt of small pay, as compared to the correspond-ing officers in British India; but this reason does not hold good now since the salaries of these officers compare very favourably with those in Bombay or Madras (vide statement D annexed).

(3) Inspectors and Asst Inspectors in the Excise Dept all Inspectors (except the marginally noted) in the Police Dept and Rangers and Foresters of more than ₹20 in the Forest Dept who are all officers in receipt of pay somewhat similar to the Jailor estt have to provide their uniforms at their own expense.

Exception-Police Insprs of pay less than ₹70 in the Bangalore & Mysore cities & Kolar Gold Fields are given free clothing-vide rules & orders re the Mysore Police uniform & stores-pp13.

39 If therefore the above proposal be accepted a sum of ₹150 to 200 may be saved annually. This is according to the statement furnished by the I.G. of Prisons with his letter No.1539/47 dated 27-10-06 in Prisons file No.22 of 06-07(herewith attached), incurred in providing the Jailor staff with uniform. A sum of ₹498 is also stated to be expended in providing the Warder estt with boots, which are quite a luxury to peons. According to the clothing rules published with the order of '95, the jail staff has to supply itself with sandals and cumblies and the sum of ₹498 now incurred may well be retrenched.

Lastly there are reasons to think that the cost of the warm stuff (₹3 per yard of 54" as stated in file No22 below) supplied to the Warder estt is also capable of reduction and even if the supply of warm clothing be continued a saving of ₹300 annually is possible in the present cost of ₹4200 every three years under this head.

GPB—50,000-25-2-07

Serial No. 41

In the result a saving of ₹1000 per annum seems to be possible in the cost of uniform to jail estt and with this the possible retrenchment in the Jail Dept will be about ₹7,100 as follows:-

Items -	Present	Proposed	Saving per ann
1. Pay of Supdt.	800-1000	400-600	
	i 966 2/3	i 566 2/3	400 x 12 = 4800
2. Allowance to Surgeon for medical charge	100		1200
3. Reduction in the Contingent allotment			100
4. -Do- in the cost of uniform to Jail establishment			1000
T O T A L .			₹7100.

Typed & Compared 16/9/07

F Chandra Rao 16/9/07
First Councillor

H McCammon 16/9/07
Second Councillor

Re 56
Encl 3 books.

42 Forwarded unofficially to the Secretary to the Govt, General & Revenue Departments.

H Newman 16/9/07
Secy, Retrenchment Committee.

Dated the 16th Sept 1907.

J L Branch

Please put up a draft

43 The proposals of the committee may I think be accepted. As regards the Supdt of the jail ~~I would~~ if a non medical officer is to be appointed it would perhaps be desirable

NOTE—Contn. sheet

H. Mis. 62/

G. R. S. 12]
General and Revenue Secretariat.

File No. 12 of 1907

Serial No.

to grade the apptt. with that of an asst Comsr instead of creating a special grade of 300-400-500. If approved the Fin Secy will be consulted & the matter placed before Council

Dewan)

C S Balasundaram 24/9

435 A
21-9-07

(1) Dewan's order

Counsel Financial Secy & Bruce appear before Council

K. Matthan 5/11/07

(2) To Fin Secy for opinion

C S. Balasundaram 6/11/07

Subd. 6/11/07

Please put up the papers regarding the grant of 100 Rs. daily allowance to Dr. S. V. Ramaswamiyar - Vide page 63 of the Court enclosure.

B. Srinivasa Rao 12.11.7

H.C. Lib. The entry in the civil list is incorrect and should be altered, [illegible]

14/11/07 SW 15/11/07

To Branch II

The entry in the civil list is incorrect and should

NOTE—Contn. sheet

GPB—50,000—25-2-07

Serial No.

Jl nos 407 23

[to be rectified as Dr Ramanadhan is not drawing any Jail allowance]

4? There is no financial objection to the above proposals being accepted.

The attention of the Inspector General may be invited to the necessity for a reconciliation between the administration and account figures in regard to the Jail receipts so that an accurate view of the value of the Jail land area products may be obtained.

B Simmonds
15/11

Genl Secy

Circulate to Council

C.S Balasundaram Iyer
29/11

Secy 1/12/07

29/11/07

30/11/07

(Original for the use of the Secretariat)

NOTE—Contn sheet.

GPB—50,00017—3-07

5-0 *Submitted to His Highness.*

The proposals of the Retrenchment Committee on the possibilties of retrenchments in the Prisons Department were considered in Council and the opinion of the Council, as contained in the accompanying extract from the Council Proceedings, is embodied in the draft order annexed.

The recommendations of the Council may be sanctioned.

21/4/1908

P. Ramachandra Rao
21/4/1908

Extract from the Proceedings of the 197th Meeting of the Council of His Highness the Maharaja, held at Bangalore on the 8th April 1908.

V. Subject.-(Clause X of the Schedule).

Memorandum on the possibilities of retrenchment in the Jail Department.

Opinion of Council.

The Council agrees with the Retrenchment Committee in thinking that there is not much scope for reduction of expenditure in the Jail Department. The Council is of opinion that it is not desirable that the Superintendent of the Jail should combine in himself the functions of the Medical Officer in charge of the Jail also. The Council also doubts whether having regard to the responsibilities of the office the pay of the Superintendent should be fixed so low as recommended by the Committee.

In the opinion of the Council the pay of the Superintendent may be fixed at 700 Rs. If officers from the General service are appointed to the place they will draw the pay of their grade with a local allowance which will bring up their total emoluments to 700 Rs. The Superintendent will be given free quarters

as at present.

Other small reductions proposed by the Committee and agreed to by the Council are indicated in the draft order.

As regards the present acting Superintendent of the Jail Mr. P.S. Achuta Row, the Council is of opinion that he may be confirmed in the appointment on the pay of 700 Rs proposed for the appointment and that he may be given a personal allowance of 200 Rs. This will bring his total emoluments slightly above his present emoluments viz. 860 Rs a slight increase which is well deserved by this officer. He may continue to have medical charge of the Jail also and the separation of the executive and medical charges of the Jail with a separate allowance for the latter recommended above may take effect when there is a change of ~~[illegible]~~ incumbents in the Superintendentship.

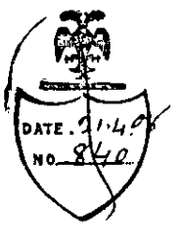
Sd/- V.P. Madhava Rao.
Dewan of Mysore.

" E x t r a c t "

Offg. Secretary to Government.

Record of Cases submitted for the Orders of His Highness the Maharaja.

Subject.



Proposals of the Retrenchment Committee on the possibilities of the retrenchments in the ~~Prisons~~ Department.

53

Order.

837

53 Approved.

I shall be glad to know what is proposed with regard to improving Jail Industries and reducing the extent to which convict gangs are employed outside the jail. It is clear that these are the directions in which economical management of the Dept is to be sought.

When is the Jail manual likely to be completed ?

~~K R W~~
23/4/08

4) Ask when Jail manual will be ready. Babu [illegible] case immediate

1) Issue order
2) Put up separate order calling for details & proposals re Jail manufactures
3) Expedite file re employment of convicts on roads

Serial No.

Secretary's remarks on the Devan's minute dtd 18/6 D.A.H. the Maharaja

1) Issue order

2) Put up separate order calling for detailed proposals re jail manufactures.

3) Expedite file re employment of gangs on out-door work. &

4) Ask when jail Manual will be ready for print.

~~1) This has been done & noted below.~~

(1) 2 Govt Prop No. J 325-56/J 2nd Aug 08, to the Dept of Police and the Jamp. to Govt:

This the copy of the Superintendent of the Central Jail Trichy with the remarks a separate Medical officer being appointed for Medical charge with an allowance of Rs 100/- when the present incumbent vice Mr O.S. Achyuta Rao goes out of office; conferring the appointment of Mr Atchyutha Rao as Superintendent with a personal allowance of Rs 200, he being placed in Medical charge also; accepts the recommendation of the Committee for the reduction of the Contingent grant of the Dept Generals office for furniture & clothing to servants, jailors, &c and 1st jailors being supplied with uniforms at their own cost; directs the supply of sandals instead of boots to the warders

NOTE—Contn sheet.

GPB—50,000—17-3-07

Serial No.	
	request the Dept. Jail to modify uniform rules and incorporate the same in the Jail Manual under preparation and to submit definite proposals re improvement of manufactures in jails; and invites the attention of the Dept. General and the Comptroller as to the necessity of reconciling the administrative and account figures in respect of jail manufactures.
	3) This has already been embodied in orders.
	57(2)(4) - draft submitted for approval with another draft to the Comptroller re the reconciling of the administrative & account figures in respect of receipts from Jail manufactures regarding which the following Communication has also been received from the Finance Office

Private no. 72
& no. 1

Memo Dated, Bangalore, 14th March 1907.

From Mr. K Srinivasa Iyengar
Secretary,
Retrenchment Committee.

The accompanying memo of the retrenchment committee is enclosed

I have the honour to be forwarded ~~Officially~~ to the Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, - General and Revenue Departments.

Serial No.

Memorandum on the possibilities of Retrenchment in the Jail Department called for in G.O.No.Fl.7166-211 dated the 30th April 1906.

NO.3.

The marginally noted papers containing the Committee's preliminary proposals and the views of the officiating Inspector General of Prisons, Mr. Achyutha Rao, are forwarded in original.

1. Committee's letter to the Inspector General of Prisons No.14 dated 4.9.1906 enclosing their note with 5 statements.
2. Reply from the I.G.P., No. 1581/F.18 encl.2, dated the 8th November 1906.

These papers explain in some detail the line of inquiry pursued by the Committee, and it is therefore sufficient to place the Committee's recommendations before Government very briefly.

No room for material reduction.

2. At the outset the Committee desire to say that there is not much room for retrenchment in expenditure in this Department and that the annual saving of about Rs.6,100 proposed infra would be perhaps nominal if the reduction in pay of the Superintendent, Central Jail, cannot be brought into effect at present. The Committee earnest that the receipts side of the Prisons Department can be improved [illegible] the credit due to them for the [illegible] which convicts are employed.

3. The two important points upon which the Committee laid special stress in their preliminary note were, - the comparatively [illegible] the cost of establishment per prisoner,

Note—Contn. sheet

G. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. of 190

Serial No.

4. The proposals towards the reduction in the cost of establishment made by the Committee were 4 in number:-

REDUCTIONS ORIGINALLY PROPOSED.

(i) Reduction of the contingent allotment of the Inspector General's office under 'Purchase of furniture', and liveries to servants. Rs. 100

(ii) Reduction of pay of Superintendent, Central Jail, Bangalore. 6,000

(iii) --Do-- Pay of Deputy Jailors, Mysore and Bangalore..... 480

(iv) Reduction in the number of permanent warder establishment. 1,900

8,480

The Officiating Inspector General accepts in a way the reductions proposed under (i) and (ii) and strongly deprecates any interference with the number ~~and~~ or pay of the Jailors and Warders. On a careful consideration of the facts placed before them, the Committee agree entirely with the Inspector General of Prisons and do not desire to press for any reduction under items (iii) and (iv) as originally proposed by them.

PRESENT RECOMMENDATIONS.

5. The only retrenchments that are recommended by the Committee are therefore the reduction in the pay of the Superintendent, Central Jail, from Rs.800-40-1,000 to Rs.300-40-500, (or 400-40-600 in the case of a medical officer) and also in the contingent allotment of the office of the Inspector General of Prisons by Rs.100 per annum viz., the grant under purchase of furniture from Rs.45 to 15 and under 'liveries &c., to servants

NOTE—Contn. sheet

GPB—50,000—23 10-05

G.O.S. 12]
General and Revenue Secretariat. File No. of 190

Serial No.

servants' from Rs.100 to Rs.30. This latter proposal may be brought into effect from the commencement of the next official year. The question of clothing to servants will be further considered as a general one; and in any case the annual provision of Rs. 30 propos Rs for 3 years as Rs. by the Committee as against Rs.106 stated by the Inspector General for a duffedar and two peons will, it is believed, be more than sufficient.

REDUCTION OF PAY OF SUPERINTENDENT, CENTRAL JAIL.

6. The other proposal of the Committee viz., the reduction in the pay of the Superintendent, Central Jail, is, says the Inspector General, quite impracticable. He even goes further in suggesting that a medical officer as Superintendent of the Central Jail with the added duties of supervision of the Lunatic and Leper Asylums and the Medical Stores for the immediate charge of which there are Assistant Surgeons strikes him as the best arrangement that could be adopted. The Committee would have gladly accepted the suggestion of the Inspector General, if such an arrangement would ensure any saving being effected thereby. At present, the Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Vaccine Institute has also the Lunatic and Leper Asylums under him, while the Medical Stores is under the immediate charge of the Senior Surgeon himself or his Personal Assistant. In any case, the Committee would recommend that a medical officer of standing may, at Rs permanently Rs the earliest opportunity be placed in charge of the Bangalore Central Jail, his pay being fixed at Rs. 400-40-600, (which will be reduced to 300-40-500 in the case of a non-medical officer). As no account is taken of the budget provision of Rs.100 payable as monthly allowances to Surgeons temporarily placed in

Note—Contn. sheet

GPB—50,000—23-10-05

G.P.S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. of 190

Serial No.

General or Medical charges of the Jail, the minimum saving if the Committee's recommendation be accepted would be Rs.6,000 per annum. The desirability of placing the special asylums and the Medical Stores under the charge of the Superintendent, Central Jail, the Committee would like to reserve for consideration in connection with the enquiry into the Medical Department

SHRINKAGE IN THE NET RECEIPTS UNDER JAIL MANUFACTURES.

7. Coming to the question of the lowness of receipts under Jail manufactures, the Committee understand that, unless the extra-mural labour of convicts here is appraised and paid for, we cannot expect our jails to pay as much as British Jails because in the latter prisoners are stated to be chiefly employed either on manufactures or indoor jail work. Though the tendency in British India is stated to be the minimizing of extra mural labour, the Committee do not believe that under the present circumstances in Mysore all the convicts can be usefully employed within the jail premises and they therefore would recommend that instead of recovering merely the guarding charges of prisoners employed on extra mural work, the cost of the labour at the rate of two annas per man per diem may be recovered and credited to the Jail Department by book adjustment at the expense of the department or Municipality to whom the labour is supplied. The guarding charges will then have to be paid out of jail funds, and even after allowance is made for the cost of the guard required in Mysore viz., ~~1 to 5~~ 1 one for every 5 prisoners 1, the result will certainly be to the advantage of the Jail Department. It will be for the particular department or municipalities to whom convict labour is supplied to consider whether

NOTE—Comm. sheet

GPB—50,000—23 10-05

Serial No.

whether they would take prison labour on these terms. Convicts not required by them can be profitably employed on other and paying labour.

RECONCILIATION BETWEEN ADMINISTRATIVE AND ACCOUNT FIGURES DESIRABLE AND NECESSITY FOR OVERHAULING THE MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT.

8. In answer to the Committee's observation that no reconciliation is attempted between the account figures and those given in the administrative returns in regard to the receipts under Jail manufactures, the Inspector General proposes the adoption of a rule - namely, - ~~that~~ no work of any kind done by the prisoner for the Jail department shall be estimated and shown as cash earnings- which rule, he says, will not only create among the Jail officials an increased zeal for their work but enable the account office to have a proper check over the receipts of jails. At the same time the Committee pressed upon the attention of the Inspector General of Prisons the necessity for a thorough overhauling of the manufacturing department in view to make it more paying by properly appraising the value of convict labour etc., and proposals in this connection have not yet been received. As this and the other question are intimately connected, the Committee would leave them to be disposed of in the Judicial Branch of the Secretariat in communication with the Inspector General.

First Councillor.

Second Councillor.

Note—Contn. sheet

Dated

GPB—50,000—23 10-05

G.R.S. 26] 14. 8.4/9 Confidential 1

File No.

Serial No.

Diary No. of letter replied to

From the Secretary Retrenchment Committee

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

, *the* 190

To The Inspector Genl of Misc

Date of issue

Signed by

I am directed to forward for your information an extract from the Comptroller's Review on the disproportionate growth of ordinary expenditure during the decade 1894-5 to 1903-04, (para 40), wherein he observes that it is evident of the increase of 10 p.c. expenditure of 25 p.c. under Head Jails to justify an increase in the Jail population and better sanitary regulations in the Jails.

It having been admitted that the present average cost of prisoners and

over.

SUBJECT.

It can scarcely fail to arise in Bhopal much more than what it is in British India and must in case cannot safely be reduced without interfering with the efficiency of Jail administration the committee are, for the present of opinion, that the annual recurring cost of the Jail dept. can be reduced by about 6500 Rs. with a corresponding benefit to the finances of the State —

2. I am therefore desired to enclose copy of an office note explaining the possibilities of and ~~[illegible]~~ justification for reduction and to state that the Committee will feel highly thankful for an early expression of your views in regard to the feasibility of the several proposals therein made.

4. The Committee would also be like to invite your special attention to the great shortage in the rate receipts under Jail Manufactures

List of enclosures

Copied by

Examined by

GPB—10,000—20-4-06.

2

G.R.S. 26]

Serial No.

*Diary No. of letter replied to*_____

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

, the 190

Date of issue _____

Signed by _____

To

and hope that you will favour them with suitable suggestions for improvements in that direction

An early reply is requested —

J Lane Poole

Secy

16
30/8

31 Aug 06

1/9/06

31/8/06

over.

SUBJECT.

Head No. 21-

Law and Justice. - Jails.

Comptroller's Review: - In para 4 of his Review the Comptroller observes that the expenditure under this head in the decade (viz., 1894-95 to 1903-4) has grown by about 25 per cent from Rs.80,000 to 1 lakh and that the largest increases have been under Taluk lock-up charges (6 lakhs) and establishment and contingencies of Inspector General of Prisons (3), besides that (10 lakhs) due to the separate exhibition of the charges of the manufacturing department. He adds that it is a question for consideration how far the said growth in expenditure is justified by an increase in the Jails' population and better sanitary regulations &c, in the Jails.

2. The Inspector General of Prisons has not been requested to give his opinion in reference to the above observations. From the appended statement No.I it will be observed that ~~there has been that~~ there has been a pretty large increase in the Jail population during the decade. The daily average number of prisoners for the first four years of the decade was not far above 850, while that for the succeeding years was invariably more than 1,000, the highest figure namely 1,215 having been reached in 1901. The main portion of this increase is in the population of the Central Jail, and the increase in lock-ups is not so very marked. Nevertheless the lock-up charges have advanced from about 12,000 in 1894-95 to 18,000 in 1903-4 very much more than what they should have been when compared with the charges of Central Jail, - and it may therefore be inferred that the whole increase of Rs6,000 under lock-up charges cannot be accounted

for solely by the fact of an increase in the Jail population. It will however be seen that on analysing the said increase of Rs.6,000 the increase under rations about 2,500 is due to the larger number of daily average of prisoners, that under establishment, about 1,500, due to the partial replacement of Police and Military guards by permanent jail warders, and the remaining portion viz., Rs.2,000 - to miscellaneous charges such as for moving prisoners &c. On the other hand the additional charge of about Rs.3,000 under establishment and contingencies of Inspector General of prisons is ~~easily~~ also explainable. Till 1896-97 the Chief Judge was ex-officio Inspector General of prisons, and the cost of his establishment does not appear to have been shown separately from that of the Chief Court. The increase under this head therefore is partly nominal and partly due to a separate bungalow being rented for the office.

3. The 3rd point referred to by the Comptroller viz., the separate exhibition of charges of the manufacturing department is of greater significance. According to the Administration Reports of the Jail Department the net cash receipts under manufactures were stated to have been little less than 15,000 in 1894-95 they appear to have risen to about 21,000 in 1897-98 and after a fall in 1899-1900, again mounted to its present figure of Rs.23,000 (vide statement No.I - col:5). On the other hand the Comptroller's figures show very wide divergences and are always very much less than the administrative figures (vide cols: 5 and 11). It may be that the differences are explainable as due to the fact that credit sales and inter-departmental adjustments are taken into account in the administrative figures but not in the account ones, or

that

that the differences since 1901 may have been partly due to the administrative figures being calculated for calendar years instead of official years. Moreover as pointed out by Mr.Kiernander (chapter 16 - para 28 of his report) the Jail Department appears to have been under the impression that the Jail Press is conducted on commercial principles and should form a branch of the manufacturing department. And hence the difference between the annual cost of the Press and the value of the work done to several Government departments also appears to have been calculated as a saving to Government and included in the net cash receipts. At any rate, a reconcilliation at this stage is difficult. Indeed in Mysore no attempt is made by the several administrative departments to see that the financial figures given in their annual reports are agreed with those of the account office.

4. But what is more important in the present instance is the circumstance that till the year ~~1900-1~~ 1901-2 the charges incurred on account of raw materials &c, were not shown under service heads, but that both the drawings from the Treasury and the credits thereto appear to have been shown in deposit account, and that the net amount of receipts namely the profits alone appear to have been shown under the receipt head - 'Proceeds of Jail manufactures' - in the books of the Comptroller. If this presumption is correct then it is somewhat curious that the net receipts which had been according to the Comptroller about Rs 13,000 on the average till 1900-1 should show a rapid decline year after year so much so that in the year 1904-5 the proceeds of jail manufactures are just equal to the charges under Jail manufactures. This is not all. It will be seen that according to the revised estimate of 1905-6 the receipts and charges a r e

estimated

13

estimated to be 10,000 and 18,700 respectively while the estimated figures for 1906-7 are 15,300 and 19,700 so as to produce a net deficit of Rs.4,000.

5. In spite of the increase in the Jail population and the number of persons engaged in manufactures it is surprising to find that the manufacturing department in Mysore instead of showing some tangible revenue is actually a source of loss to the State. The object of maintaining such a branch in the Jail department is, probably not mainly a commercial one, and greater regard should be had to its disciplinary and educative influences on the character and conduct of the Jail population. But when in British India the department is securing a large amount of profit also, there is apparently no reason why it should prove otherwise here. In Madras the estimated receipts and expenditure for 1905-6 were about 5 and 4 lak respectively. Whatever may be the reasons for this striking difference between the two places, it is evident that the manufacturing department should be thoroughly overhauled and the attention of the Inspector General, invited to this aspect of the case.

6. On a comparison of the average cost of each prisoner in Mysore with that in British Provinces, e.g., Bombay, Madras or a small Province, viz., Berar it will be seen that the gross average annual expenditure for the quinquinium ending with 1903 was about Rs.94 here as against 68, 66, and 74 Rupees in the three Provinces respectively (vide statement No.II). Indeed, Government in the course of their review of the Administration Report for 1904 advert to this fact and observe that the cost of maintaining and guarding prisoners in the State is much higher than what it is in the Bengal, Bombay or Madras Presidencies and draw

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14

the attention of the Inspector General of Prisons with a view to reducing the cost here if practicable.

An analysis of the marked differences in the prisoner's average cost is attempted to be made in appended statement No.III. While it is found that the dietary and other charges are on the average pretty much the same in the British Provinces and Mysore, the cost of establishment and of Hospital charges show very wide divergences. The average cost of establishment per prisoner was for the three years 1901-3 Rs.43 in Mysore against Rs.21, 22 and 28 in Bombay, Madras and Berar respectively, - while the corresponding figure in Mysore for 1904-5 rose to 46. Then again the increase in Hospital charges appears to have been rapid only since 1903, for the total cost in 1902 was only about Rs.1,900, against Rs.3,600 in 1903-4. The number of prisoners admitted to Hospital and the number of daily average of sick in each of the three years were 920, 813, 826 and 21, 16 and 19 respectively. The sudden increase of average cost under Hospital charges from Rs.90 per sick prisoner in 1902 to Rs. 220 in 1903 was stated in the Administration Report to be due to the lower average number of sick during the year; but the marked increase in the total cost in spite of the decrease in the total number of sick cannot presumably be thus explained. The opinion of the Inspector General is invited in this connection.

7. In regard to the comparatively heavy cost of Jail establishments in Mysore it has to be observed that, a certain minimum establishment being assumed necessary, the average cost will increase or decrease inversely with the number of prisoners, and that beyond a certain limit an increased number of jailors or warders would perhaps be necessary, not merely on

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the score of increase in the Jail population but also on the difficulty of maintaining jail discipline and general safety &c.

From appended statement No.IV it will be observed that (for the year 1903 for which figures for Bombay and Madras were available) the per centage of punishments on daily average was only 25 here as against 119 and 175 in Bombay and Madras respectively (col.16) This difference is no doubt very striking and though correct figures for other years are not forthcoming, yet it may be stated without fear of contradiction that the Jail population here is more peaceful than in either of the 2 British provinces. This circumstance should justify a comparatively smaller expenditure on establishment, the employment of a large per centage of prisoners on prison duties and manufactures &c,. But in point of fact the reverse appears to be the case. (vide col.12)

8. Confining our attention to a comparison in detail of the several Jail establishments in Madras with that here (vide statement V) we find that the pay of the Superintendent of the Central Jail (Rs.800-40-1000) and of the Deputy Jailor (Rs.100-4-120) and the number of warders (72 in Central Jail and 45 in District Jail) appear to be disproportionately high in Mysore. It seems therefore possible that without interfering with the efficiency of the Jail administration, material reductions in the recurring cost of the Department are feasible.

As already stated, there are reasons to think that the cost of the Jail manufactures has been very excessive, while the receipts are unusually low, and that the cost under certain heads such as Hospital charges show abnormal rise latterly. As these charges

are

are varying necessary action can be taken only by th Inspector General himself, whose attention is called to these matters.

The possibility of retrenchment of recurring and definite charges may be considered under the following heads:-

I. The establishment of the Inspector General consisting of only one manager, three clerks and 3 peons is, it is understood, not capable of any reduction, inasmuch as the head office is expected to exercise a careful scrutiny over the dietary and other charges of the subordinate Jail establishments but there is no doubt of the fact that the contingent allotment under furniture and liveries to servants is too high, and may in fairness to other departments be reduced to 15 and 30 Rupees from 45 and 100 respectively with a saving of Rs.100 per annum.

The general question as to whether annual clothing should be supplied to peons at Government cost is, it is believed, under the consideration of Government and will be separately taken up as a general question.

II. Central Jail.

(a) In consideration of the peaceful character of the Jail population, and the shrinkage in the revenue and receipts from Jail manufactures, it is a question for serious consideration whether a whole time Superintendent is absolutely necessary for the charge of the Central Jail. In any case, there is no doubt of the fact that the maximum pay of the Superintendent should not be more than Rs.500 or 600, for his status, on the analogy of what obtains in British India, should be more or less in relative subordination to that of the District Magistrate. And in consideration of the fact that the minimum pay of a District Magistrate is only Rs.700, and that the post of

the Superintendent should be held by one and the same person continuously for some years, the pay of the Superintendent may, on change of incumbents be fixed at Rs.300-40-500 if a non-medical man, or 400-40-600 if a medical man.

The pay of the appointment has to be fixed with reference to the responsibility and labour involved in discharging the duties attached to the post and generally with reference to the pay of other appointments involving equal or greater responsibility. The pay of the appointment as it is at present, viz., 800-40-1000 is due only to adventitious circumstances than anything else.

The saving that would be thus effected will be material, without the least sacrifice of efficiency and material advantages might perhaps be secured if the Superintendent is placed in a rank somewhat analogous to that of an Assistant Commissioner.

The minimum amount of saving will be - 800 - 300

= 500X12 = Rs. 6,000

Similarly the pay of the Deputy Jailor (100-4-120 (Madras) may be reduced to what obtains in British India and instead of having a fixed pay on Rs.75 it may be more advantageous to fix the pay of the Assistant at Rs. 60-3-75. This reduction will not, it is presumed, stand in the way of the Deputy Jailor's promotion as the appointment of Jailor at Mysore (100-5-125) may be made available for him.

Such an arrangement viz., transfer of the Jailors and Deputy Jailors from one Jail to the other is, for obvious reasons, desirable in the interests of efficient Jail administration and the appointments should be so graded as to allow of an easy flow of promotion

Accordingly the maximum pay of the Deputy Jailor at Mysore (if the appointment is to be maintained at

all) may be fixe Rs.60 instead of Rs.70 as at pre-
sent. The expect minimum annual saving will be about
Rs.500 — 100 - 40×12 = 480.

III. The w r establishment in both the Central
and District Jai (and particularly in the District
Jail) appears a to be comparatively heavy and as
it is believed t the Jail population is more mana-
geable here than British India, it may not be diffi-
cult to reduce t number of warders in the Central
Jail by about 6 that in Mysore by about 14 with
a saving to the e of Rs.1,900 approximately -
(20×8×12 = 1,9

Apart from the insic value of this economy it is
calculated to create or improve habits of strict dis-
cipline among the jail officials, to improve the ter
of the service and to secure greater regard in the
matter of recovering guarding charges &c.

9. As regards the increase under lock-up charge
&c, it will be seen that the scales of a District lock
up is 1 duffedar (12 Rupees) and 6 warders (8 and 7)
except in the case of Kolar Gold Fields lock-up whe
there are nine. And though the average cost of esta
blishment is comparatively high here (about Rs.25
as against Rs.8 in Madras approximately) it does no
appear to be capable of reduction, as a certain min
mum of establishment has to be maintained for watch
and ward of lock-up prisoners independent of the Ta
Headquarter Police. Nor does any reduction appear
feasible as it is understood that rations are paid
a capitation rate, so that the total increase under
rations &c, has been mainly due to the increase i
the number of convicted and under-trial prisoners.

This branch of the subject however requires the
scrutiny of the Inspector General of Prisons all th
same.

19

10. By a material reduction in the cost of contingencies of the Inspector General of Prisons, in the pay of the Superintendent, Central Jail and of the Deputy Jailor on change of incumbents, and lastly in the number of warders both in the Central and District Jails, the minimum saving that would be secured will be about Rs.8,500 per annum:-

Office of I.G.P.	100
Pay of Superintendent.	6,000
Pay of Dy.Jailor.	480
Warders.	1,900
	8,480

As regards the shrinkage under net receipts of Jail manufactures, some effective measure seems to be called for. The Inspector General of Prisons will probably be able to help with useful and practical suggestions.

T.A.R.
27.8.06.

K.P.P.
31.8.06. — Received
4.9.06.

Statement showing the daily average no. of prisoners and cost per head in each jail.

I

Year	Daily average no. of prisoners: Convicts (Rigorous imprisonment)	Convicts (Simple imprisonment)	Civil prisoners	Convicts (Rigorous imprisonment)	Convicts (Simple imprisonment)	Civil prisoners	Convicts (Rigorous imprisonment)	Convicts (Simple imprisonment)	Civil prisoners	Total	2 Daily average no. of prisoners employed on out-door labour	3 Average cost per head for labour	4 Average net cost per head for maintenance	5 Average cost per head for Establishment	6 Average cost per head for Contingencies	7 Total cost per head	8 Average number of days worked by prisoners	9 Receipts during the year from sale of articles manufactured by prisoners	10 Charges during the year on account of prisoners' labour	11 Net receipts
	Central Jail			District Jails			Lock-ups					Rs.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
94-95	Not available.			78			785	112	4	901	733	196	15	20-8	27-12 105-4	105-4	13	—		13
95-96	421	20	3	260	22	2	52	84	—	733	126	5	864	681	182	15	21-6	30	102-12	12	—	12
96-97	437	20	4	233	27	2	52	73	—	722	120	6	848	670	204	19	27-3	41-5	108-13	16	—	16
97-98	450	17	3	204	22	3	71	80	—	725	119	6	850	654	234	21	29-13	50	101-4	18	—	18
98-99	589	81	2	205	19	2	77	85	1	871	165	5	1041	750	298	16	21-8	35-8	91-14	7	—	7
99-00	557	17	1	238	30	2	79	86	12	874	133	5	1012	748	286	13	17-8	28-4	99	10	—	10
1900	Not available —																100-1	15	—	15		
1901	681	19	1	282	31	—	98	108	—	1061	153	1	1215	969	214	19	18-8	25-5	92-5	11	1	10
1902	585	22	1	309	29	2	81	106	1	975	157	4	1136	914	72	20	22-1	23-14	90-16	21	14	7
	621	28	1	201	32	3	78	95	2	893	153	6	1054	843	127	22	26-9	31-5	89-11	14	10	4
	663	19	2	187	11	2	65	104	1	915	134	5	1054	863	101	23	27-1	30-4	89-4	13	13	—

II. (II)

Statement showing the gross average cost of prisoners during the 5 years in Bombay - Madras & Mysore

Province -	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	Average for 5 years -	1904
	Rs						
Bombay	61·2	69·5	71·2	66·7	70·3	67·8.	
Madras	65·1.	66·7	68·8	64·1	63	65·5	
Burma	64	77·1	80·5	73	-	73·8.	
Mysore -	99.	100·1	92·3	90·6	89·7	94·3	89·4

3 4 5 6

showing the average cost of ... annu...

	No: and class of Jails.	Daily average of Prisoners	Cost of Establishment	Dietary	Hospital Charges	Total Cost	Average Cost per Prisoner	Total Cost of Jails
	Prisoners in Sub or Central Jails. Jails. Old Jails or Lock-ups.	Total Convicts Prisoners including Under-trial &c.	Total Actual Cost for each Prisoner	Total Actual Cost	Total Actual Cost	Total Actual Cost	Average Cost per Prisoner	Total Cost of Jails
Bombay.	3 114 - 33 -	9,500	10,800	22,000	379	35	33	111
Madras.	7 1 304 -	10,100	12,100	366	22	3,71	31	7,52
Burma.	2 5 - -	1238	1329	50	28	50	37	1,02
Mysore. 3 years Average.	- 74 -	977	1135	49	43	41	36	2600
Mysore 1904-	1 1 74 -	915	1004	48	46	32	31	3564

	Total Cost	Average Cost per Prisoner	Total Cost of Jails
	Total Actual Cost for each Prisoner	Average Cost per Prisoner	Total Cost of Jails
Bombay.	7	85	6,67
Madras.	71	7,89	6,26
Burma.	1,02	77	20 80
Mysore. 3 years Average.	1,03	91	20 83
Mysore 1904-	188	94	89 23 71

III

Statement shewing the average cost of prisoners

Province	2 No: and class of Jails. Pris: Dis Sub: or Central Jails	Dist: Jails	Sub: Jails	3 Total	Daily average of Convicts	Prisoners including Under trials	4 Cost of Prisoners &c — Establishment Total Cost	Establishment Actual cost for each prisoner	Dietary Total Cost	Dietary Actual cost for each prisoner	Hospital Charges — Total Cost	Hospital Charges — Actual cost for each sick	Total Cost	5 Actual Cost of each prisoner	6 Total Cost of Prisoners	Net Cost of Jail Work
							000		000		000		000	Rs. As.	000	000
Bombay.	3	14	33	—	9,500	10,800	224	21	3,79	35	33	111	7,52	69	85	6,67
Madras.	7	18	304	—	10,100	12,100	266	22	3,71	31	26	97	7,89	65	1,26	6,63
Berar.	2	—	—	—	1238	1329	36	28	50	37	2500	106	1,02	77	20	80
Mysore — 4 years average.	4	2	74	—	977	1135	49	43	41	36	2000	144	1,03	91	20	83
Mysore 1904	1	1	74	—	915	1054	48	46	32	31	3564	188	94	89	23	71

Bombay, Madras Bihar Burma for 1902-03

22

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Available accommodation	Average daily sheltered	Maximum no in any day	No admitted to Hospital	Average daily	Average Deaths in Hospital	
Male Female Total	M F	J. M F	J. M F	J. M F	J. M F	J. M F	J.
2.	9785 2222 12007	10500 1300	10800 16500 6000	17500 8000 100	8100 307 5 312	323 5 328	
5	13697 2123 15820	11800 300	12100 11900 ~~500~~	12300 5450 150	5600 258 8 266	228 5 233	
30.	1342 113 1455	1278 51	1329 1585 109	1694 906 56	962 247 14 26	28 1 29	
3	1828 457 2282	1083 52	1135 1560 99	1659 824 30	854 18·6 6	19 22	
7	* 1682 406 2088	1003 51	1054 1471 87	1558 791 35	826 18·4 6	19 18 - 18	

* Due to the activities of the Bhimpa District Jail -

IV. Statement shown the Employment of Prison Th

1	2	3	4	5	6	7					8	9	10
Province	Daily average pop.n	not sentenced to labour	under sentence. Total on working days	Fit for but not employed	On more remunerative labor	Prison duties					Jail building	Manufactory	Public works
						Prison officials			Gardening	Miscellaneous			
						Prison officials	Prisoners	Total					
Bombay	7915	109	7806	762	187	-	-	1754	479	1636	264	2012	619
Madras	8899	186	8710	984	-	-	-	1454	963	1238	858	3195	-
Mysore	863	20	843	30	127	58	78	135	97	60	-	210	39

number of Offences committed by them &c during the year 1903

11	12		13	14			15	16.	17
Municipality	Ratio of those employed as below in no in col. 4		Offences dealt with & punished by criminal Courts	Offences dealt with & punished by Superintendents			Grand total of punishments	Percentage of punishments on daily average	
	Prison Office &c	Manufactory		Minor	Major	Total			
99	22·47	25·81	36	7191	2106	9297	9427	119	
18	16·69	36·68	19	12804	2452	15256	15529	175	
175	164	24·92	1	114	98	212	213	25	

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From

The Offg: Inspr-Genl of Prisons in Mysore

To

The Secretary
Retrenchment Committee
Bangalore

Dated 8th November 1906.

Despatched

Received

General No. 1581
No. 2.18.

Enclosure No. 2.

Forwards a memo of views re: the feasibility or otherwise of the several proposals made by the Commr for reducing the annual recurring cost of the Prison Department.-

Statement showing the scale of establishment in Madras and

	Supdt. - Jailor Pay	Asst Jailor Pay.	No.	Dy Jailors Pay	Asst Jailors No.	Warders No.	Medical Asst: No.	Matron No.
...	600-50 - 850.	125-5-150	2	75.	6.	50.	3.	1.
2 Jail ...lers -	do	150-10-200.	-	75	4	77.	2.	1.
...ict- Jails -	Allowance (100)	600-5-125	-	-	3.	27.	1	
...	Lock-ups - (304): ...ns (1600) -	do (25)	-	1	0	1	148	-
...ar	C. J.	800-40-150-5-175	-	600-4-720	3.	72.	1	2.
...0	D. J.	Allowance (600).	600-5-125	-	50-70:-	2.	45	1
...	Lockups					53	-	-

M E M O.

The Retrenchment Committee are of opinion that the annual recurring cost of the Prisons Department can be retrenched by about 25 per cent which is Rs.8500/-. They propose to effect this retrenchment under the following heads to the extent fied against each.

(1) Office of the Inspr. Genl. of Prisons	100
(2) Pay of Superintendent B. C. Jail	6000
(3) Pay of Deputy Jailors	480
(4) Warder establishment.	1900
	8480

2. The feasibility or otherwise of the several proposals is dealt with hereunder in the order in which they occur above.

3. Office of the Inspector General of Prisons. Rs.100/-.

It has been proposed to effect retrenchment by reducing the allotments under the two heads "Purchase of furniture" and "Liveries to servants" from Rs.45 to 15 and from Rs.100 to 30 respectively. The proposal under the former of the two heads is quite feasible. If, in any year, there arises a necessity for purchasing any furniture costing more than the available Budget provision, a re-appropriation of funds will be suggested or the expenditure will be postponed to the next year or until due provision can be made therefor.

4. The sum of Rs.100/- allotted under "Liveries to servants" is not intended to be spent in each year. It is usually once in three years that the menials are provided with cotton and wooller uniforms and turbands and the sum spent on them in that year is very nearly the sum allotted. In the two succeeding years, the expenditure will be very low - not more than 12 rupees in each year. In this connection, a reference is invited to my letter No. 1537/F.52 dated the 26th October 1906 to the Secretary to the

Retrenchment

Retrenchment Committee. It will be seen therefrom that the total cost for a period of 3 years will be Rs.106 or 16 rupees in excess of the 3 years grant now proposed by the Committee. This sum of Rs.106 is absolutely needed and in future budgets care will be taken to provide only for such amount as is actually required to be spent in that year.

5. Pay of the Superintendent Bangalore Central Jail 6000/- Rs.

It was for the combined charges of both the Government Press and the Central Jail that the present pay of the appointment was originally fixed at Rs. 800-40-1000, and as long as the charges were combined, only a moiety of the pay was debited to the Jail Budget. On the separation of the two charges, the whole pay came to be debited to Jail funds and hence this abnormal increase of expenditure under this head. The proposals of the Committee are quite practicable in this direction. A Medical Officer as Superin--tendent of the Jail with the added duties of supervision of the Lunatic and Leper Asylums and the Medical Stores for the immediate charge of which there are Assistant Surgeons strikes me as the best arrangement that could be adopted.

6. Pay of Deputy Jailors Rs.480/-.

I cannot endorse the proposals of the Committee under this head because it was on a mature consideration of the proposals made by men of considerable Jail experience that the Government have sanctioned the existing Jail establishment. Their proposals seem to have been based almost entirely on Doctors Walker and Lethbridge's valuable report on Jail Administration in India. A reference is invited to the preamble contained in Government Order No.3033-4/J.303 dated 31st August 1896 wherein reasons for increasing the salaries of Jailors to what they are now are set forth in detail. I have to join with them and say with them that'as their (Jailors') influence on the Jail either for good or bad is very strong, it is absolutely essential that the amount of salary allowed to them ought to be sufficiently attractive to secure the services of honest and competent men.'

Spare copy placed in the file

7. Warder establishment. Rs.1900/-.

This is not feasible. The circumstances in the Mysore State are peculiar and must be made allowance for. It is neither the peaceful character of the Jail population nor its strength that determines the strength of the warder establishment in the Jails. It is the average number of prisoners that are employed on extra-mural labour that acts as an important factor in increasing the cost under this head and so long as extramural work continues, the present high rate of guarding must prevail. In British Jails, few, if any, of the prisoners are sent outside and the strength of guard required is 1 to 15 prisoners on indoor work. In our Jails, more especially in the City of Mysore, prisoners are largely employed on outdoor works and the minimum guard required for such is 1 to 5 prisoners. The increase in the annual recurring cost of the guarding establishment since the year 1896-97 is due to the displacement of the Military guard by Reserve Guard the latter being directly under the control of Jail Superintendents and borne on their establishments. This wise measure was adopted in view to prevent the frequency of escapes that used to occur in Jails owing to the indifferent guarding by the Military sepoys. A reference is in this connection invited to clause iii of para 2 to the preamble to Government Order No.3033-4-J.303 dated 31st August 1896.

8. I shall now come to other points to which my attention has been drawn by the Committee.

9. The steady increase under Lock-up charges has been mainly due (1) to the increase in the daily average number of convicted and under-trial prisoners (2) to the gradual incease of the rates at which foodstuffs had to be paid for and (3) to the opening of a new Lock-up on the Gold Fields. I am of opinion that if the existing arrangements are interfered with, much inconvenience might be felt.

10. The sudden increase of average cost under Hospital charges from Rs.90 per sick prisoner in 1902 to Rs.229 in 1903 is mainly

due to the inclusion under the head "Medicines and Hospital equipments" besides the Hospital contingencies, the Medical Officer's allowance and the pay and allowance of the Hospital Assistant of the Bangalore Central Jail also. The adoption of this procedure by the Bangalore Central Jail since 1903 accounts for the increase of average cost per sick prisoner from that year.

11. Shrinkage in the net receipts under Jail Manufactures.

The subject has been discussed at length by the Committee who ask me to suggest effective measures to make the Department at least as commercial as obtained in British India. They are surprised to find that the Jail industry of the State has become a source of loss to the Revenue. Herewith is enclosed a statement showing the net receipts under manufactures as furnished by the Superintendents of Jails. The figures therein include not only cash remittances to the Treasury but also credit allowed to the other Departments of the State. They show that the Jail industry is paying. We cannot expect our Jails to pay as much as British Jails because in British Jails every prisoner is employed either on manufactures or indoor Jail work. The latter method helps directly to reduce the cost of maintenance of prisoners while the former aids indirectly by increasing the cash returns. In Mysore, Jail economy has become an impossibility chiefly on account of prisoners having to be employed on out-door work. Such prisoners, while being a source of profit to the Department employing them, are the reverse in so far as the Jails are concerned. During the decade ending 1903-04 so many as 8 lakhs were employed on out-door work. Calculating the value of their labour at the minimum rate of annas 2 per diem, an amount of Rs.1,00000 would have been credited to Jail funds if they had been employed on Jail work only. Since such was not the case, there was room for complaint that there was shrinkage under Jail manufactures. Nevertheless it can be seen from the above that the so called shrinkage has been a source of profit to the Departments employing convict labour.

The

12. The Comptroller observes in his review that no attempt is made by Administrative Departments of the State to see that the financial figures given in their annual reports are agreed with those of the account office. What follows then is that the system of accounting in the Jail Department is different from that in the Account office. To afford facilities for checking, it is desirable to lay down a hard and fast rule in the matter. I admit that the present system of accounting in the Jail office is imperfect because I think that if the value of a prisoner's fetters or clothing is credited as cash earnings, there is no sound reason why the value of labour expended in water carrying or cooking food should not be appraised and shown as cash earnings I would therefore suggest that no credit be allowed to convict labour spent on the managing and maintaining prisoners i.e. that no work of any kind done by the prisoners for the Jail Department shall be estimated and shown as cash earnings. The practice was in existence apparently to magnify the cash earnings from prison labour whereby the Jailors used to get large amounts of commission based on these estimated earnings. The granting of commission having ceased from 1st August 1896 a Jailor would be apt to resort to all those measures that tend to reduce the cost of prisoners in his Jail. Hence the adoption of the Rule above proposed will not only create among the Jail officials an increased zeal for their work but will enable the account office to have a proper check over the receipts of Jails.

13. The overhauling of the manufacturing Department in view to make it more paying by properly appraising the value of convict labour, Raw materials, and supervision utilized for each work seems also to me to be imperative. The Superintendents of Jails will be asked to submit their proposals in the matter.

T. C. Goswami

Offg. Inspector General of Prisons

T.C.G.

Statement showing the proceeds of Jail labour and manufactures and expenditure thereon with net profit to Government during the decade ending with the year 1903-04

Year.	Proceeds of Jail labour and manufactures. 000	Expenditure on manufactures. 000.	Net profit 000.
1894-95	30	18	12
1895-96	29	15	14
1896-97	29	15	14
1897-98	28	16	12
1898-99	32	16	16
1899-00.	34	23	11
1900-01	24	11	13
1901-02	27	14	13
1902-03	19	13	6
1903-04	16	9	7
Average.	27	15	12

Office of the Inspr. Genl. of Prisons in Mysore
Dated Bangalore 8th Novr. 06

Offg: Inspector General of Prisons.

Confirmed No 2C 6249 / Sdpm 462-07-1 8/29-5-08 3P No: 2

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

Flag 2C 2Pbe 3 copies

Read:-

Memorandum dated the 14th March 1907 of the Retrenchment Committee on the possibilities of reduction in cost and of improvement in receipts of the Prison Department in Mysore.

2. Subsequent unofficial communications ending with the Committee's note dated 16th September 1907.

.....

ORDER THEREON. - No. 3295-96 / Prisons 72-06-2

Dated, Bangalore, 2nd May 1908.

Government agree with the Committee in the opinion that there is not much room for retrenchment in the expenditure of the Prisons Department which has only grown more or less proportionately to the jail population.

2. The chief item of reduction proposed by the Committee was in the pay of the Superintendent which is now Rs. 800-40-1,000. It was suggested that a medical officer of standing might be placed permanently in charge of the Central Jail on a pay of Rs.400-40-600, which might be reduced to Rs.300-40-500 if and whenever a non-medical officer was appointed, leaving Rs.100 as an allowance to a medical officer for the medical charge of the Jail.

3. Major Drake Brockman, the present Officiating Inspector General, who was consulted in the matter was strongly of opinion that the maximum pay of the Superintendent should not be less than Rs.800 in order to attract and retain the services of competent men. But the Committee adhere to the recommendations made in their memo of the 14th March 1907 and are of opinion that the pay of Rs.800 proposed by Major Drake Brockman ~~appears to~~ is

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be somewhat too liberal compared with the pay of officers of corresponding status in other departments in Mysore and that the pay of the Superintendent may well be fixed at Rs.400 - 600 for a medical officer, and Rs.300 - 500 in the case of others with an allowance of Rs.100 for medical charge in the latter case.

Government have considered the proposals carefully and while agreeing in the opinion that the present scale of pay viz., Rs.800-40-1000 is capable of substantial reduction, they are inclined to think that it is not possible to reduce the pay to the extent recommended by the Committee. The Bangalore Central Jail is the Chief Jail in the State with a large jail population including convicts and under trial prisoners of the Civil and Military Station. The manufacturing Department of the Jail is capable of much expansion under the guidance of an able Superintendent. Having regard to the

35

responsibilities of the office Government consider that the pay of the Jail Superintendent should be fixed at Rs.700 per mensem. When officers of the General Service are appointed as Superintendents they will draw the pay of their grade with a local allowance which will bring up their emoluments to Rs.700 per mensem. The Superintendent will be entitled to free quarters as at present. Government also consider it desirable that the medical and the executive charges of the Jail should be generally held by separate officers and a separate medical officer will, in future, be placed in medical charge of the Jail with an allowance of Rs.100 per mensem. Government are pleased to confirm Mr.P.S.Achyuta Row, now Ag.Superintendent of the Jail in the appointment on the pay of Rs.700 per mensem fixed as above with effect from the date of this order, and they are also pleased to sanction a personal allowance of Rs.200 per mensem to him from the same date. He will continue in medical charge of the

Jail

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Jail also and the separation of the executive and medical charges with a separate allowance ~~for the~~ for the latter will be carried into effect at the next change in the Superintendentship of the Jail.

4. The next item of reduction as noted in the margin is with reference to the contingent grant of the Office of the Inspector General of Prisons for furniture and clothing to servants and this has been accepted by the Inspector General and brought into effect in the current year's budget.

	from	to
Purchase of furniture.....	45	15
Liveries to servants....	100	30

5. In regard to a proposed reduction in the cost of uniform to the Jail establishment, amounting to Rs.1,000 as noted in the margin, the Committee suggest that the free supply of uniforms to jailors Deputy and Assistant Jailors which is peculiar

	Rs.
Annual cost of clothing of jailors etc.	200
" of boots to warders. . .	500
Difference in the cost of warm stuff. .	300
	1,000

37

peculiar to Mysore, be discontinued, that the warder establishment need not be provided with boots and that the cost of uniform stuff now supplied to the warder establishment is also capable of reduction to the extent of Rs.300 per annum.

It is understood that in Madras and Bombay Jailors, Deputy and Assistant Jailors are required to provide themselves at their own expense, with the uniform and belt prescribed according to rules, and that officers of corresponding rank in other departments in Mysore as for instance, the Police, Excise and Forests, have to provide themselves with the prescribed uniforms at their own expense. The concession of a free issue of uniform to the officers of the Jail was granted in Government Order No.24723/J.1477 dated the 21st June 1895, on the ground that the Jailors and Deputy and Assistant Jailors in Mysore drew smaller pay than corresponding officers in British India, but

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this argument no longer holds good as the

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pay of these officers was revised in 1896 ×, so as to compare quite favourably with British Indian rates of pay.

It has also been suggested that the expenditure sum of Rs.498 now reported to be annually incurred in supplying the warders with boots, may be retrenched as according to the clothing rules published with the Government Order of 1895, the jail officials were to supply themselves with sandals at their own cost.

Government approve of the recommendation of the Committee that Jailors, Deputy and Assistant Jailors should supply themselves with uniform at their own expense. Government do not however, propose to enforce the order of 1895 in regard to Jail warders supplying themselves with sandals at their own cost but they consider that it is unnecessary to supply boots to warders who are generally recruited from a class of people not habitually accustomed

39

accustomed to wear boots. They therefore direct that sandals should be supplied to warders in lieu of boots. The Inspector General will suitably modify the clothing rules of the Prison Department, and incorporate them in the Jail Manual now under preparation.

The actual cost now incurred in supplying uniform and clothing to the Jail Establishment is not exactly known, as provision for this expenditure was not till this year being shown separately from that for bedding and clothing to prisoners. The Inspector General estimates that the annual cost under this head may be taken at Rs.3,600, which will, according to the modifications ordered above, be reduced to Rs.2,600.

6. The Committee invite attention to the shrinkage in the net receipts from jail manufactures in Mysore, while the manufactures of Jails in British India appear to be gradually expanding. They

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are of opinion that the manufacturing department of the Jail requires thorough overhauling, and they suggest definite proposals should be invited from the Inspector General.

7. It is stated that in British India convicts are employed on extra mural labour as little as possible, but the Committee do not believe that under the present circumstances in Mysore, all the convicts can be fully employed within the Jail precincts and they consider that instead of recovering merely the guarding charges of prisoners employed on extra mural work, the cost of the labour itself at two annas per man per diem shoul be recovered and credited to the Jail Department. Major Drake Brockman, while generally concurring in the above views, is of opinion that a Central Jail should as far as possible be self-supporting, and that jail labour should be utilized for the upkeep of the prison in every way even

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in such matters as annual repairs etc. He strongly deprecates the employment of large gangs of convicts on extra mural labour - a custom not encouraged in British India, but states that whenever they are so employed not only the cost of the unskilled labour at two annas per man per diem but also the guarding charges should be recovered from the department or municipality to which convict labour is supplied.

Government are inclined to accept the above view and will deal with the question separately after obtaining the opinions of the departments now utilizing convict labour.

8. The attention of the Inspector General and the Comptroller will be invited to the necessity of reconciling the administrative and account figures in respect of receipts of jail manufactures, and an extract of the Committee's note on this point will be forwarded to these

47

officers for needful action.

Offg. Secretary to Govt.

To,

The Inspector General of Prisons in Mysore.

" Comptroller, Mysore Government.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

Read—

Memorandum dated the 14th March 1907 of the Retrenchment Committee, on the possibilities of reduction in cost and of improvement in receipts of the Prisons Department in Mysore.

2. Subsequent unofficial communications ending with the Committee's note dated the 16th September 1907.

No. J. 3295-96—PRIS. 72-06-2, DATED BANGALORE, 2ND MAY 1908.

ORDER THEREON.—Government agree with the Committee in the opinion that there is not much room for retrenchment in the expenditure of the Prisons Department which has only grown more or less proportionately to the Jail population.

2. The chief item of reduction proposed by the Committee was in the pay of the Superintendent which is now Rs. 800—40—1,000. It was suggested that a Medical Officer of standing might be placed permanently in charge of the Central Jail on a pay of Rs. 400—40—600, which might be reduced to Rs. 300—40—500, if and whenever a Non-Medical Officer was appointed, leaving Rs. 100 as an allowance to a medical officer for the medical charge of the Jail.

3. Major Drake Brockman, the present Officiating Inspector-General, who was consulted in the matter, was strongly of opinion that the maximum pay of the Superintendent should not be less than Rs. 800 in order to attract and retain the services of competent men. But the Committee adhere to the recommendations made in their memo of the 14th March 1907, and are of opinion that the pay of Rs. 800 proposed by Major Drake Brockman is somewhat too liberal compared with the pay of officers of corresponding status in other departments in Mysore and that the pay of the Superintendent may well be fixed at Rs. 400—600 for a medical officer and Rs. 300—500 in the case of others with an allowance of Rs. 100 for medical charge in the latter case.

Government have considered the proposals carefully and while agreeing in the opinion that the present scale of pay, *viz.*, Rs. 800—40—1,000 is capable of substantial reduction, they are inclined to think that it is not possible to reduce the pay to the extent recommended by the Committee. The Bangalore Central Jail is the Chief Jail in the State with a large Jail population including convicts and under-trial prisoners of the Civil and Military Station. The manufacturing department of the Jail is capable of much expansion under the guidance of an able Superintendent. Having regard to the responsibilities of the office, Government consider that the pay of the Superintendent should be fixed at Rs. 700 per mensem. When officers of the general service are appointed as Superintendents, they will draw the pay of their grade with a local allowance which will bring up their emoluments to Rs. 700 per mensem. The Superintendent will be entitled to free quarters as at present. Government also consider it desirable that the medical and the executive charges of the jail should be generally held by separate officers and a separate medical officer will, in future, be placed in medical charge of the Jail with an allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem. Government are pleased to confirm Mr. P. S. Achyuta Rao, now Acting Superintendent of the Jail, in the appointment on the pay of Rs. 700 per mensem fixed as above with effect from the date of this order, and they are also pleased to sanction a personal allowance of Rs. 200 per mensem to him from the same date. He will continue in medical charge of the Jail also and the separation of the executive and medical charges with a separate allowance for the latter will be carried into effect at the next change in the Superintendentship of the Jail.

4. The next item of reduction as noted in the margin, is with reference to the contingent grant of the office of the Inspector-General of Prisons for furniture and clothing to servants, and this has been accepted by the Inspector-General and brought into effect in the current year's budget.

	From	*To*
Purchase of furniture	... 45	15
Liveries to servants	... 100	30

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,

5. In regard to a proposed reduction in the cost of uniform to the Jail establishment, amounting to Rs. 1,000 as noted in the margin, the Committee suggest that the free supply of uniforms to Jailors, Deputy and Assistant Jailors which is peculiar to Mysore, be discontinued, that the warder establishment need not be provided with boots, and that the cost of warm stuff now supplied to the warder establishment is also capable of reduction to the extent of Rs. 300 per annum.

	Rs.
Annual cost of clothing of Jailors, etc.,	200
Annual cost of boots to warders	500
Difference in the cost of warm stuff	300
	1,000

It is understood that in Madras and Bombay, Jailors, Deputy and Assistant Jailors are required to provide themselves at their own expense, with the uniform and belt prescribed according to rules, and that officers of corresponding rank in other departments in Mysore, as for instance, the Police, Excise and Forests, have to provide themselves with the prescribed uniforms at their own expense. The concession of a free issue of uniform to the officers of the Jail was granted in Government Order No. 24723—J. 1477, dated the 21st June 1895, on the ground that the Jailors and Deputy and Assistant Jailors in Mysore, drew smaller pay than corresponding officers in British India, but this argument no longer holds good as the pay of these officers was revised in 1896, so as to compare quite favourably with British Indian rates of pay.

It has also been suggested that the expenditure of Rs. 498 now reported to be annually incurred in supplying the warders with boots, may be retrenched as, according to the clothing rules published with the Government Order of 1895, the Jail officials were to supply themselves with sandals at their own cost.

Government approve of the recommendation of the Committee that Jailors, Deputy and Assistant Jailors should supply themselves with uniform at their own expense. Government do not, however, propose to enforce the order of 1895 in regard to Jail warders supplying themselves with sandals at their own cost, but they consider that it is unnecessary to supply boots to warders who are generally recruited from a class of people not habitually accustomed to wear boots. They, therefore, direct that sandals should be supplied to warders in lieu of boots. The Inspector-General will suitably modify the clothing rules of the Prisons Department, and incorporate them in the Jail Manual now under preparation.

6. The Committee invite attention to the shrinkage in the net receipts from Jail manufactures in Mysore, while the manufactures in Jails in British India appear to be gradually expanding. They are of opinion that the manufacturing department of the Jail requires thorough overhauling, and they suggest definite proposals should be invited from the Inspector-General.

7. It is stated that in British India convicts are employed on extra-mural labour as little as possible, but the Committee do not believe that under the present circumstances in Mysore, all the convicts can be fully employed within the Jail precincts and they consider that, instead of recovering merely the guarding charges of prisoners employed on extra-mural work, the cost of the labour itself at two annas per man, per diem, should be recovered and credited to the Jail Department. Major Drake Brockman, while generally concurring in the above views, is of opinion that a Central Jail should, as far as possible, be self-supporting, and that Jail labour should be utilized for the up-keep of the prison in every way even in such matters as annual repairs, etc. He strongly deprecates the employment of large gangs of convicts on extra-mural labour—a practice not encouraged in British India, but states that, whenever they are so employed, not only the cost of the unskilled labour at two annas per man per diem, but also the guarding charges should be recovered from the department or municipality to which convict labour is supplied.

Government are inclined to accept the above view and will deal with the question separately after obtaining the opinions of the departments now utilizing convict labour.